FEBRUARY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3063.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1789.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1789.

ON a late examination of the ſtock of the *Library Company of Philadelphia*, the following BOOKS appear to have been kept out conſiderably beyond the time allowed by the rules of the inſtitution.---Thoſe perſons who have them are earneſtly requeſted to return them immediately, to prevent the neceſſity of putting the notes in ſuit.

They may be ſent to the Company's apartments, in Carpenters Hall, on the forenoons of *Tueſday*, *Thurſday* and *Saturday*, between the hours of THREE and EIGHT o'clock; or to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet.

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. *Librarian.*

QUARTO.

Fortis's Travels into Dalmatia.
Franklin on Electricity.
Hanway's Travels, vol. 1.
Bower's hiſt. of the Popes, v. 1.
Shaw's Bacon, vol. 3.
Blackwell's hiſtory of the court of Auguſtus, vol. 3.

OCTAVO.

Milton's Poems.
Savary's Letters on Egypt, v. 2.
Memoirs of Fothergill, &c.
Ancient Univerſal Hiſtory, v. 4.
Cæſar's Commentaries.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.
Hiſtory of the Revolutions in Sweden.
Sherlock on Death.
Two volumes of Pamphlets.
Gill on Prophecy.
Sherlock on Providence, 4 vols.
Every man his own Lawyer.
Syſtem of Agriculture.
Art of Logic and Rhetoric.
Ray on the Wiſdom of God.
Burn's Juſtice 3 vols.
Ruin & Recovery of Mankind.
Gibſon's Farrier.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Moore's Travels,
Moore's Fables.
Cheyne's Philoſophical principles.
Cockburn's South Sea Journey.
Sherlock's Diſcourſes, 4 vols.
Apothegmatum.
Court Miſcellany.
Haſſelquiſt's Travels.
Complete Houſewife.
Whytt on the Nerves.
Eraſmus on Folly.
Town and Country Magazine.
Buchan's Family Phyſician.
Saxe's Reveries.
Stith's Hiſtory of Virginia.
Thornton's Plautus, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, vols. 1 & 4.
Johnſon's Shakeſpear, vol. 7.
Pope's Works, vol. 3.
London Magazine, vols. 33, 48 and 53.
Gentleman's Magazine, vols. 2, 13, 15, 19, 22, 30, 36 & 57.
Debates of the Houſe of Commons, vols. 6, 15 & 16.
Univerſal Modern Hiſtory, vols. 1 & 44.
Biographical Dictionary, vol. 2.
Monthly Review, vols. 38, 60 and 63.
Life of Marlborough, vol. 1.
Annual Regiſter for 1758, 1765.
Rowning's Philoſophy, vol. 1.
Hanmer's Shakeſpear, vol. 3.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Martin's Philoſophy, vol. 3.
Entick's Hiſtory of the War, vol. 2.
Univerſal Magazine, vols. 1, 3, 24 & 33.
Ker's Memoirs, vol. 1.
Gulliver's Travels, vol. 2.
Levius's Roman Hiſtory, vol. 1.
The Gardener's Dictionary v. 1.
Hiſtorical Regiſter, vol. 1.
American Magazine for 1758.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the Vth, vol. 3.
Kalm's Travels, vol. 1.
Langhorn's Plutarch, vols. 4, 5.
Marſhall's Travels, vol. 3.

DUODECIMO.

Rowe's Letters on Friendſhip, 2 vols.
D'Argeu's Memoirs, vol 1.
A volume of Pamphlets, numbered 795.
Dryden's Juvenal.
King of Pruſſia Campaigns.
Belliſarius.
Robinſon Cruſo, 2 vols.
Pompey the Little.
Conſtantia Philips, 3 vols.
Boyle's Voyage.
Walter's Works.
Rowe's Works, 2 vols.
Ladies Library, 3 vols.
Colden's Hiſtory of the five Indian Nations, 2 vols.
Miſcellany Poems.
Bruyer's Works, 2 vols.
Echard's Gazetteer.
Harvey's Meditations, 2 vols.
Continuatian of the Turkiſh Spy.
Leonidas.
Cornaro on long life.
Gil Blas, 4 vols.
Roſcommon's Works.
Pitt's Vida.
Beattie's Poems.
Pennington's Letters, 4 vols.
Milton's Paradiſe regained.
Harris's Trigonometry.
Carew's Life.
The Engliſh Theatre, 8 vols.
Centlivre's Works, 3 vols.
Voltaire's Age of Lewis XVth, 2 vols.
Dryden's Works, 2 vols.
Hiſtory of Greece.
Cotton's Works.
Goldſmith's Eſſays.
Wilkes's Letters.
Adventures of Telemachus.
D'Arville's Memoirs, vol. 2.
Female Spectator, vol. 1.
Turkiſh Spy, vol. 3.
Naval Hiſtory, vol. 1.
Hiſtory of Louiſiana, vol. 1.
Narrative Companion.
Granger' Tybullus, 2 vols.
The Reverie, 2 vols.
Journey to the World under ground.
Ward's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Landſdowne's Works, 3 vols.
Gentleman's Library improved.
Fontenelle'sPlurality of Worlds.
Voltaire's Hiſtory of Charles XIIth.
Hale's Contemplations.
Collin's Works.
The Idler, 2 vols.
Pearſal's Contemplations.
Creation, a Poem.
Croxall's Eſop's Fables.
Peruvian Tales, 2 vols.
Pantheon.
Hutchinſon's introduction.
Harris's Algebra.
Philip's Poems.
Harneck's Devout Exerciſes.
Voltaire's Works, vols. 11, 14 and 28.
Plato's Works, vol. 2.
Select Trials, vol 2.
Buccaneers of America, vol. 2.
The Rambler, vol. 2.
Pope's Homer, vol. 1.
Spectator, vol 9.
Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, vol. 4.
Polnitz's Memoirs, vols. 1 & 3.
Memoirs of Pompadour, vol. 1.
Voltaire's State of Europe, vols. 1 & 2.
Thomſon's Works, vol. 3.
Prior's Poems, 2.
Citizen of the World, vol. 1.
Addiſon's Works, vol. 2.
Ladies Library, vol. 1.
Sevigne's Letters, vol. 3.
Beauties of Nature and Art, vols. 7, 9 & 14. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of ground, ſituate in Brandywine hundred, county of New-Caſtle, and ſtate of Delaware; bouded on the ſouth by the road leading from Wilmington to Philadelphia, 40 feet; on the eaſt by a lot of George Paulſon, 330 feet; on the north by Nathan Milner's lot, 40 feet; and on the weſt by Vandeveer-ſtreet, 330 feet, containing 13200 ſquare feet; whereon is erected a ſtone houſe 37 by 34 feet, elegantly conſtructed and ſituated, overlooking all the mills and harbor, part of the town of Wilmington, the Chriſtiana and Delaware rivers. Being ſituated in a lively village for buſineſs, it will ſuit either for a ſtore, a public houſe of entertainment, or a private gentleman's reſidence. Enquire of James Gibbons, Eſq; Wilmington, Mr. Iſrael Whelen, Philadelphia, Mr. William Kerlin, Cheſter, Mr. Richard Cheyney, or of the ſubſcriber in Cheſter county.

January 20, 1789. † RICHARD THOMAS.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion can be given.

Proceedings of the Legiſlature of New-York.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *January* 5, 1789.

(Mr. DUANE'S *ſpeech continued from our laſt.)*

MR. Speaker. However dilated, it appears to the ſenate that the ſubject of this conference, on the two principal amendments, may be reduced to a very narrow compaſs; nay to a ſingle enquiry, whether the clauſe of the conſtitution which directs the manner of appointing delegates to Congreſs is obligatory in the preſent caſe? If it is not, as the ſenate contend, then it muſt neceſſarily follow, that their right to an equal voice in the apointments under conſideration ought not to be diſputed. It is this queſtion which we mean candidly to diſcuſs.

In the courſe of the debates it has been frequently urged, that that the above mentioned clauſe of the ſtate conſtitution muſt direct the manner of appointing our federal ſenators, becauſe it was eſtabliſhed ſix months before the articles of confederation had any exiſtence; and therefore that it was intended for any future national government which might be inſtituted for the United States, and ought now to be applied to the general conſtitution.

The inconcluſiveneſs of this reaſoning will, we preſume, be obvious, from a recurrence to well known facts; which preceded the eſtabliſhment of our ſtate conſtitution. In September 1774, the firſt Congreſs of the United States was held at Philadelphia. In the ſpring of 1775, it was re-aſſembled.

The battle of Lexington in the ſummer of that year brought the affairs of theſe ſtates to a ſerious and alarming criſis. The Congreſs proceeded to exerciſe the higheſt acts of ſovereignty; they declared their independence; abſolved the inhabitants from the obligation of allegiance; proclaimed war againſt Great-Britain; directed the reſpective ſtates to inſtitute forms of government for their own accommodation; raiſed armies; emitted money; and appointed ambaſſadors. In this Congreſs our ſtate had all along been repreſented, and took an active part. When we ſat down to frame our own conſtitution, many of theſe acts of Congreſs were recited as its baſis and ground work, as appears by the firſt printed copies, one of which is now in my hand. To this Congreſs, members were to be appointed, and to the election of ſuch members the clauſe of the conſtitution had a manifeſt reference. The frame of government, when the unlimited powers of Congreſs ſhould come to be defined, no man could foreſee --no conjecture reach. The conſtitution in the point of which we are ſpeaking might or might not happen to be applicable to it; controuled by it, there is no doubt it muſt have been, unleſs the ſtate ſhould have choſen to withdraw herſelf from the union. Can it then be ſaid, that the clauſe reſpecting the joint ballots had not a full operation and effect, independent of the articles of confederation, or any written frame of government? Certainly it had. It is admitted that when the confederation was ratified, not having eſſentially altered the adminiſtration of the general government, but ſtill entruſting it altogether in the hands of one ſingle body of repreſentatives---the mode which the ſtate conſtitution had preſcribed for the appointment of delegates was continued, as it was natural to expect. But, Sir, in proceſs of time it was found by experience, that the confederation itſelf was weak and defective, unfit for the government of a great nation, incapable of affording protection from the want of power, and unſafe to be truſted with competent power, for want of thoſe checks and balances which are acknowledged to be eſſential to the liberty of the people. To theſe conſiderations the new conſtitution owes its exiſtence, and its adoption by ſo many ſtates. It will afford pertinent concluſions to examine a little into its frame. It does not, like the preſent confederation, inveſt all power in the hands of a ſingle body of men. In this reſpect, it bears a great analogy to the conſtitution of our own ſtate, is built upon the ſame excellent principles, and guarded by the ſame checks. The powers are diſtributed among two independent legiſlative branches, and an executive, beſides the judicary, conſtituted for national purpoſes. The executive has the right of reviſion and objection, reſerving to the two houſes that of adhering to a bill, if two thirds of each think fit. Such is the inconſiderateneſs of the human mind, and ſo prone to heat and intemperance, that our happineſs in a ſtate of ſociety greatly depends on the inſtitution and due exerciſe of ſuch checks. This is a leading feature in our ſtate conſtitution. Beſides the checks already noticed, is added the further precaution of authoriſing the executive to prorogue the legiſlature for ſixty days, to make room for reflection and compoſure, when he conceives it neceſſary.

If, Sir, we purſue the general conſtitution a ſtep further, we find that the aſſembly of the Congreſs is to be choſen, not by the joint ballot of both houſes or their legiſlative act, but by the ſuffrages of the people at large. The ſenators are to be choſen, not by the people, but by the legiſlature. The executive is to be choſen, neither by the people at large, nor the legiſlature, but by electors to be appointed by the people or legiſlature, for the expreſs purpoſe of making the choice. From the nature of theſe appointments, it may be fairly inferred, that according to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, the fœderal aſſembly are to be conſidered as the immediate repreſentatives of the people, and the ſenators as immediate repreſentatives of the ſtate legiſlature. No other reaſon can be aſſigned why the members of both houſes were not equally rendered eligible by the people, at leaſt with a diſtinction that the ſenators ſhould be choſen by the freeholders only.

We have not, we are confident, reaſoned from the conſtitution in terms too ſtrong. In the third ſection it is declared, that the ſenate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, *choſen by the legiſlature thereof*: and in the fourth ſection, that the time, place and *manner* of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the *legiſlature* thereof. It need not be proved in this place, that by our own ſtate conſtitution, the ſupreme legiſlative authority within this ſtate is veſted in a houſe of aſſembly and ſenate; that they can only expreſs their will by a law; or that they have a complete negative on each other in every legiſlative act. If we examine the ſource from whence the general conſtitution derives its exiſtence, and the authority to appoint fœderal ſenators, it is not certainly from the citizens of the conſtitution, reſpected as they are, but the people of eleven of the United States, of which we are but one, expreſſed by their delegates in the general convention. It is their authority alone, which enables us to debate on the bill and amendments before us. It is the adhering to the true meaning of what they have preſcribed, that can give efficacy to any act which may finally be adopted by us on this occaſion. But, it is reiterated, that our ſtate conſtitution has given a rule for the election of delegates under the confederation, which we are bound to obſerve in the choice of ſenators under the new conſtitution. How is this proved? Is the government the ſame? Is the office of a delegate and ſenator the ſame? Is the time for which they are appointed of equal duration? Is the ſame qualification for each required? No, Sir, in all theſe reſpects they are eſſentially different. Whence then proceeds either the obligation or fitneſs of this rule?

It has been ſaid, that the amendment propoſed is without right; but what clearer right can be eſtabliſhed, than an explicit declaration of the general conſtitution, that the ſenators for the Congreſs of the United States ſhall be choſen *by the legiſlature* of each ſtate? And what can be more ſatisfactorily maintained, than that every act of a legiſlature, conſiſting of two independent branches, the conſent of both muſt concur to give it validity. But, Sir, it has been further alledged, that the amendments propoſed by the ſenate are contrary to precedent. A ſingle inſtance is aſſigned, that our delegates to the late general convention were elected by ballot agreeably to the mode preſcribed by our own conſtitution. But will gentlemen argue from an event which happened prior to the general conſtitution, againſt the exerciſe of a new authority given to the legiſlature by the conſtitution itſelf? Surely it muſt be of no avail. In its proper place we ſhall examine the weight of precedent, which, we truſt, inſtead of diſcountenancing, will prove a ſtrong argument in favor of two principal amendments.

I has been urged by the honorable gentleman who opened the conference, that the appointment propoſed by the bill is moſt eligible, becauſe it brings the election *nearer to the people*. Another honorable gentleman has expreſſed himſelf on the ſame point in terms ſtill ſtronger ----*the aſſembly*, ſays he, *are moſt numerous, and more likely in their choice to pleaſe the people at large*. The laſt honorable gentleman has gone further, aſſerting, *that there is more ſafety in the aſſembly than the ſenate, becauſe the former are more numerous*. This, then, appears to be a favorite topic on which the utmoſt ſtreſs is laid, and it calls for particular animadverſion. If, Sir, the majority of the ſenators who advocated the amendments were deducted from the majority who ſupported the bill in the honorable aſſembly, the difference would not exceed eight votes in the whole. After finding no greater ſuperiority on a queſtion ſo intereſting, one would have thought an argument of this nature would have been ſuppreſſed, inſtead of being ſo earneſtly reiterated. It is hard to conceive how the ſafety of the people can be concerned in a circumſtance ſo unimportant.

But if the majority had been much greater, what would it prove? The ſenate do not contend about a point of expediency, but for a conſtitutional right. Our conſtitution has provided that the ſenate ſhall conſiſt of twenty four members, and the aſſembly of ſeventy, while it veſts equal authority and a complete negative in each. If the diſproportion of numbers was a ſolid objection, it would apply with equal force to every law and to every caſe, and ſtrike at the conſtitution itſelf. Let it be added, that the authority of the ſenate, in their legiſlative capacity, equally with that of the honorable aſſembly, extends over all the deareſt rights of the people---their property, their liberty, and their lives. Can it then be in contemplation that there is a diſtinction between the exerciſe of ſuch vaſt power in every general concern, and that of concurring or refuſing to concur in the appointment of an individual to an office, that the firſt may be truſted to the ſenate, but in the laſt it is neceſſary *to draw nearer to the people*, by yielding to the honorable aſſembly an uncontoulable exerciſe of their diſcretion, through the ſuperiority of their numbers. There are indeed legiſlative appointments to offices, in which the public welfare is deeply intereſted; among the higheſt of which, we rank thoſe now under our conſideration. But *here*, do the letter or ſpirit of our own conſtitution, or the reaſon or policy on which the checks and balances which it preſcribes are founded, juſtify the doctrine contended for? They do not. To the ſenate it appears not only that in this inſtance they have a right to a perfect legiſlative equality, but that it is as wiſe and ſalutary that the effects of heat and intemperance ſhould be guarded againſt in the appointment of great confidential officers by the legiſlature, as in the enacting of any law whatever. They diſcover no room for diſtinction.

(To be concluded in our next.)

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

We are juſt informed, that the Indians have agreed to Sevier's propoſal for an exchange of priſoners. A truce has taken place, and it is expected a general pacification will follow.

IN COUNCIL, Jan. 26, 1789.

IT appears from the returns made to the executive, that the following perſons have been choſen electors on behalf of this ſtate, to vote for a Preſident in conformity to the conſtitution of government for the United States, to wit.

John Pride, eſq; for the diſtrict of Amelia.
John Harvie, eſq; for the diſtrict of Henrico.
Zachariah Johnſton, eſq; for the diſtrict of Botetourt.
John Roane, jun. eſq; for the diſtrict of K. & Queen.
David Stuart, eſq; for the diſtrict of Pr. William.
William Fitzhugh, eſq; for the diſtrict of Weſtmoreland.
Anthony Walke, eſq; for the diſtrict of Norfolk.
Patrick Henry, eſq; for the diſtrict of Campbell.
Edward Stevens, eſq; for the diſtrict of Albemarle.
Warner Lewis, eſq; for the diſtrict of York.
James Wood, eſq; for the diſtrict of Hampſhire.
No return for the diſtrict of Suſſex.

Atteſt, A. BLAIR, C. C.

DEAR SIR, LOUISA, Jan. 13, 1789.

BEING informed, that report has aſcribed to me many opinions relating to the public truſt, for which I am a candidate in this diſtrict, and being unable to rectify the miſtakes by perſonal explanations, I have thought it proper to give written communications of my real opinions, to ſeveral of my acquaintances in your and the other counties. It has been with reluctance in every inſtance, that I have taken ſuch a liberty; and in none have I felt more, than in troubling you with the grounds, on which my ſervices are offered. Whatever hopes I may indulge, that my opinions are not materially inconſonant to yours, and that my pretenſions, may not in other reſpects be diſapproved by you, I have no particular warrant for either, that renders an apology unneceſſary. The beſt, perhaps, I can make, is the one which departs leaſt from the truth; that as far as my opinions, and pretenſions, may not receive your approbation, I rely on your candor, for a proper interpretation of the motives, with which they are communicated; and that, as far as I may be favored in both reſpects, with your approbation, you will not only excuſe the liberty I take, but feel ſufficient inducements, as opportunities may fall in your way, to ſet the miſinformed part of your county right.

The report, which, I have reaſon to believe is moſt injurious, charges me, with being a ſtrenuous advocate for the perfection of the conſtitution as it ſtands, and an inflexible opponent to the change of a ſingle letter. The truth, on the contrary is,

that I have ever thought it might be improved in ſeveral points, altho' I never could ſee the dangers which alarmed many; and what is more, was an unſucceſsful advocate in the general convention, which framed the inſtrument, for ſeveral of the very amendments, ſince recommended by this, and other ſtates. But, if my own judgment did not entirely concur in the ſcheme of reviſing the work of that aſſembly, I ſhould hold myſelf bound by the ſtrongeſt motives, to wiſh for ſuch an alteration of it, as may baniſh the party heats, which have ſo long, and ſo injuriouſly prevailed.

Whilſt the conſtitution was unratified, thoſe who viewed the difficulty of uniting the various intereſts, and prejudices of the ſtates, and the various opinions, and ſpeculations of their political leaders, in any one plan whatever, were naturally led to withſtand all previous amendments, as a dangerous road to public confuſion. That this policy was warranted by the general ſtate of things in America, is, perhaps, the belief of a greater majority of the people of the United States at this time, than then concurred in it. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to this point, however, it is evident, that the change of ſituation produced by the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, leaves me in common with other friends of the conſtitution, free, and conſiſtent in eſpouſing ſuch a reviſal of it, as will either make it better in itſelf; or without making it worſe, will make it appear better to thoſe, who now diſlike it. It is accordingly, my ſincere opinion, and wiſh, that in order to effect theſe purpoſes, the Congreſs, which is to meet in March, ſhould undertake the ſalutary work. It is particularly, my opinion, that the cleareſt, and ſtrongeſt proviſion ought to be made, for all thoſe eſſential rights, which have been thought in danger, ſuch as the rights of conſcience, the freedom of the preſs, trials by jury, exemption from general warrants, &c. I think alſo, that the periodical increaſe of the houſe of repreſentatives, until it attains a certain number, ought to be expreſsly provided for, inſtead of being left to the diſcretion of the government. There is room likewiſe in the judiciary department for amendment. It ought to be ſo regulated, as to render vexatious, and ſuperfluous appeals, impoſſible. In a number of other particulars, alterations are eligible, either on their own account, or on account of thoſe, who wiſh for them.

I have ſaid, that I think the amendments ought to be undertaken by the Congreſs. I prefer that mode to a general convention, as moſt expeditious, moſt certain (ſince there are ſtates who will object to the mode of a convention, without being averſe to amendments in themſelves) as moſt ſafe, and as moſt œconomical. It will not have eſcaped you, however, that the queſtion concerning a general convention, does not depend on the diſcretion of Congreſs. If two-thirds of the ſtates make application, Congreſs cannot refuſe to call one; if not, Congreſs have a right to take the ſtep.

With the greateſt eſteem and reſpect, I am,
Dear Sir, your obedient, and humble ſervant,
J. MADISON, jun.

THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, Eſq;
Goochland.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Madiſon, jun. to his friend in this county.

"The offer of my ſervices to the diſtrict, reſts on the following grounds:—That although I always conceived the conſtitution might be improved, yet I never could ſee in it, as it ſtands, the dangers which have alarmed many reſpectable citizens; that I held it my duty therefore, whilſt the conſtitution remained unratified, and it was neceſſary to unite the various opinions, intereſts and prejudices of the different ſtates, in ſome one plan, to oppoſe every previous amendment, as opening a door for endleſs and dangerous contentions among the ſtates, and giving an opportunity to the ſecret enemies of the union to promote its diſſolution:—That the change of circumſtances produced by the ſecure eſtabliſhment of the plan propoſed, leaves me free to eſpouſe ſuch amendments as will, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, guard eſſential rights, and will render certain vexatious abuſes of power impoſſible:—That it is my wiſh, particularly, to ſee ſpecific proviſion made on the ſubject of *the Rights of Conſcience, the Freedom of the Preſs, Trials by Jury, Exemption from General Warrants, &c.* to ſee, effectual proviſion made alſo for the periodical increaſe of the repreſentatives, until the number ſhall amount to the fulleſt ſecurity on that head, and for prohibiting appeals to the federal court in caſes that might be vexatious or ſuperfluous:—That there are a variety of other alterations which ought to be inſerted, as either eligible in themſelves, or as due to thoſe who think them ſo.

"With regard to the mode of obtaining amendments, I have not withheld my opinion that they ought to be recommended by the firſt Congreſs, rather than be purſued by way of a general convention: 1ſt, Becauſe the former is the moſt expeditious mode. If Congreſs undertake the buſineſs, the amendments may be prepared in March next, and immediately ſubmitted to the ſtates; whereas a convention muſt be delayed until two-thirds of the ſtates ſhall have aſſembled their legiſlatures, and theſe ſhall have applied for one; and after a convention itſelf ſhall have been formed, and agreed on amendments, the ſame formalities will remain, as if the amendments ſhould be propoſed by Congreſs in March next.—2dly, Becauſe it is the moſt certain mode. There are not a few ſtates who will in no caſe agree to a convention, and yet have no objection to amendments in themſelves—3dly, Becauſe it is the ſafeſt mode. No danger can be apprehended from the deliberations of Congreſs on the ſubject. What might reſult from a convention, meeting in the preſent foment of parties, and conſiſting, as would probably be in part the caſe, of inſidious characters from different quarters of the union, is more than can be foreſeen. It is a ſufficient objection againſt the experiment, if the ſame avowed end can be otherwiſe anſwered, that a great part of America is filled with the moſt ſerious apprehenſions from it. One thing, however, ought not to be diſregarded, to wit, that the queſtion relating to a convention will in no reſpect depend on the diſcretion of Congreſs, and conſequently the ſentiments of the candidates for that body, on that point, cannot affect their pretenſions. If two-thirds of the ſtates apply for a convention, Congreſs cannot refuſe to call one. If not, Congreſs have no right to take ſuch a ſtep, but muſt proceed in the other mode pointed out by the conſtitution."

BOSTON, January 27.

Extract from the JOURNAL *of an American gentleman, who travelled in Holland, in May 1784.*

"In popularity and influence at this Court, (Hague) Mr. ADAMS undoubtedly bears the palm in the diplomatic body---he is univerſally eſteemed, for his profound penetration and extenſive political knowledge, the firſt character our weſtern world has yet produced---He talks but little---but what he ſays is always to the purpoſe---and in point of future events his words ſeem to be the words of an oracle. America ſtands indebted to him for three important acquiſitions---the defeat of Sir Joſeph Yorke, and ſecuring the patronage of Holland in a critical moment---the extenſion of our limits---and the ſecurity of our fiſheries. Having completely accompliſhed every object of his ambition relative to America, ſituated as he now is---it appears probable, that we may yet owe a reform in the ſtructure of our heavy-moulded government principally to his active genius."

On Monday evening laſt, the Brig Eagle, Capt. Mackay, bound from Cape de Verds to this port, and laden with wine and ſalt, unfortunately ſtruck on the Graves, and immediately ſunk.----- The crew with difficulty ſaved themſelves in the boat.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

AMONG the regrets which all parties feel at the unfortunate differences between the ſenate and aſſembly of this ſtate, and which are likely ſo deeply to affect its immediate intereſts, it muſt afford no ſmall conſolation to the advocates for the new conſtitution to ſee the utility of a proviſion, which has been moſt complained of by its opponents, exemplified in the very out ſet of the government:---I mean that which empowers the Congreſs to *make* and *alter* the regulations reſpecting the times, places and manner of electing ſenators and repreſentatives. We perceive that to ſecure to a ſtate its proper weight in the union, even againſt the effects of diſagreement between the different branches of its own legiſlature, it is neceſſary there ſhould be a COMMON UMPIRE.---Will not all reaſonable men feel pleaſure in the reflection that the interpoſition of Congreſs can, in the laſt reſort, ſave us from the diſagreeable and humiliating ſituation of being *governed* without being *repreſented?* How wiſe muſt every diſpaſſionate man, now he has experience for his guide, acknowledge that proviſion to be, which ſecures the people from the poſſibility of ſo great an evil! Thus do the very meaſures which are ſuppoſed to flow from ill-will to the ſyſtem tend to illuſtrate its merits.

Jan. 31, 1789. AN OBSERVER.

To the Independent Electors of the State of New-York.

AS a ſervant of the public I have been requeſted, by a number of my friends from the ſeveral counties, to offer myſelf a candidate for *Governor of the State of New-York*, at the enſuing election: I therefore hereby acquaint my fellow-citizens, that if they think proper to give me their ſuffrages, that I will ſerve them to the beſt of my abilities.

PIERRE VAN CORTLAND.

Albany, January 28, 1789.

Feb. 5. Tueſday the 27th ult. the Houſe of Aſſembly went into a committee on the bill for appointing electors to chuſe a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States. The firſt enacting clauſe propoſes, that they ſhall be elected by the Senate and Aſſembly, in like manner as delegates to Congreſs have heretofore been choſen. Much debate enſued on the propriety of the mode of election, and whether the Senate would not deem it an inſult to have a bill ſent them for concurrence, in the ſame form with the one they had ſo recently refuſed to paſs. The fœderaliſts moved three ſeveral amendments, each of which, though differently modified, propoſed to give both houſes an equal voice in the election, but the prevailing party thought proper to negative them, and the bill was paſſed in its original form---the probable conſequence is, that the Senate will diſagree with the Aſſembly, and that the bill will again be loſt.

We are further informed, that the bill for electing Senators to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States is returned by the Senate with amendments, which are exactly the ſame as thoſe they made to the bill which was the ſubject of the late conference. Theſe amendments were to be taken up in the Houſe of Aſſembly on Thurſday laſt.

We are informed, that the hon. Robert Yates, Eſq; will be a candidate at the enſuing election for Governor of this ſtate.

The aſſembly, we are informed, have at length got through the Fee-Bill; by which the officers and miniſters of juſtice within this ſtate will have their fees reduced, in ſome inſtances, 50 per cent.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.) Jan. 23.

Yeſterday forenoon his excellency preſident Langdon, by a meſſage to the General Aſſembly, reſigned his office, as Preſident, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of this ſtate, in conſequence of his late appointment as Senator of the United States.

And, after politely taking his leave of the Legiſlature, his Excellency ſat off for this town.

The firſt ſeat of government being vacated by the reſignation of his Excellency Preſident Langdon, the Hon. John Pickering, Eſq; as ſenior Senator (agreeably to the conſtitution of this ſtate) fills the chair. Yeſterday he took his ſeat at the head of the honorable board.

Upon his Excellency's meſſage being read to the Houſe, a Committee (to be joined by the Senate) was appointed to take it into conſideration, and report thereon.

CARLISLE, February 4.

The following melancholy circumſtance happened in the ſnow ſtorm on Friday night laſt. A Mr. Samuel Boyd of Harriſburgh attempted to croſs the Suſquehanna with his horſe on the ice; he had not proceeded far before the horſe broke in, but immediate aſſiſtance being rendered by ſome of the people from the ferry, he was got out, and again returned to the ferry.---After ſtaying ſome time he determined to croſs on foot, and accordingly ſet out, accompanied by one of the ferrymen as a pilot, but the night being dark, and the path covered by the ſnow, they miſtook the road, and, inſtead of going towards an iſland in the middle of the river, by which they ſhould have paſſed, they turned down the river, rather inclining for the ſhore from whence they departed; a part of the river near the ſhore was not frozen over, into which both fell, as is ſuppoſed, their hats having been found next morning. We ſince learn that both their bodies have been found.

February 5, 1789.

THE ſubſcribers, having ſeen an advertiſement in Hall and Sellers's paper of the 28th of January, 1789, ſigned *John Wharton, Jeremiah Warder* and *Robert Ralſton*, aſſignees of Joſeph Dean, a bankrupt, notifying the ſale of a tract of 56 acres of land in the townſhip of Blockley, "between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires," think it their duty to give this notice, That Sarah Thomas (alias Delany) who had a juſt right to one equal undivided third part of the ſaid deſcribed tract, hath conveyed the ſame to the Overſeers of the Poor of ſaid townſhip, and their ſucceſſors in office; of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

§ JONATHAN SUPPLEE,
JACOB HOOFMAN,
Overſeers of the Poor of the townſhip of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia.

To be Let, for one Year, or for a Term of Years, as may beſt ſuit,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, about twelve and a half miles from Philadelphia, three and a half from Cheſter, and one mile and a half from the Delaware Great Road, containing 348 acres; there are on the premiſes convenient buildings, a proportionable quantity of the land is cleared and fenced, in ſuitable incloſures, conſiſting of meadow ground, paſture, ploughland, and an orchard ſufficient for the ſize of the farm, to ſuit a dairy, grazing, and raiſing of cattle, and grain of all kinds. The land is reckoned equal in fertility to any in the neighbourhood. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes.

§ JOHN CROZER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1789.

ALL Manufacturers or Mechanicks, who may be of opinion that any interpoſition of "*The Managers of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts*," can be of ſervice to their reſpective occupations, are requeſted to make application in writing for that purpoſe, to ANTHONY MORRIS, Eſq; in Spruce-ſtreet, or Mr. THOMAS WALLING, jun. in Third-ſtreet; and all perſons who can furniſh information which may contribute to improve or extend the Manufactures of this country, are particularly requeſted to communicate the ſame in writing to the ſaid Gentlemen, Secretaries to the Society, by whom it will be handed to the Board.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts:

Ordered, That the above be republiſhed.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Secretary.

York, January 26th, 1789.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE of 130 acres, ſituate on Perkiomen creek in the county of Montgomery, about two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Titweiler, Daniel Sahler, and others (formerly the property of Iſaac Sahler, but now, together with the ſecond tract, veſted in the ſubſcriber, by purchaſe, in fee) containing upwards of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow on that creek, and now in good order, about 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue of the tract is well timbered, and the ſoil equal, if not ſuperior, in quality, to any other land in that part of the county.

The other is a tract of about 23 acres of wood land, ſituate about one mile from the Trap, adjoining the lands of Caſper Rawn and others; and by a number of judges is accknowledged to be of a good quality.

Both theſe tracts muſt be valuable in point of ſituation, which is about 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and well cultivated country; they are well watered, and have many advantages which are not here enumerated.

The terms are intended to be reaſonable. For the purpoſe of ſelling or leaſing the premiſes, Mr. HARTLEY will attend at the houſe of *Henry Boyer*, inn-keeper, at the Trap, on Thurſday, the 26th of February next, and at Mrs. *Jenkins's*, next door to the Coneſtogoe waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 28th of the ſame month of February.

The ſaid BOYER will be ready to ſhew the premiſes to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Eſq; (who is fully empowered to ſell) at the Trap, WILLIAM SMITH, Eſquire, at Norris-town, or the ſubſcriber in York. A good and compleat title will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers, by

THOMAS HARTLEY.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of March,

THAT noted TAVERN where the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 14 miles from Philadelphia. The houſe is good and ſufficiently large, with good kitchen and cellars, ſheds, barn, ſtables, and other out buildings, good and convenient, about ten acres of land, a large bearing orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, about three acres of meadow. Alſo a farm of about 54 acres, adjoining, with a good proportion of meadow and woodland, which will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further information, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. § JACOB COMLY.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, in Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county,

A VALUABLE Lot, containing 20 acres of land, ſituate in Hickory-town, in the townſhip aforeſaid, on the Reading road, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and three from Norriſtown. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and a number of ſheds, a ſpring-houſe, cooper's ſhop, and other out houſes, a pump of good water near the door: The greater part of ſaid lot is orchard and watered meadow, all under good fence and in good repair. Very convenient for a tavern, ſtore or tanyard, and has been occupied as a tavern many years. The payments will be made eaſy. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of

Feb. 10, 1789. § SAMUEL COUGHLIN.

N. B. If not ſold before the firſt of March, it will be let.

To be Sold or Let,

THAT large and noted Inn, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter, and on the High-ſtreet, leading to the bridge, formerly kept by James Mather, and late in the tenure of Edward Vernon. The houſe is about 50 feet front, built of ſtone and brick, with three large rooms on the firſt floor. The lot runs back to Cheſter creek. The ſtand is good, and the whole may be put into compleat order at a ſmall expence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS.

To the PUBLIC.

WE the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed by the court of *Common Pleas*, held at Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, at November term, 1788, in a certain action of attachment, brought by *John Pugh* againſt a certain *Ephraim Jones*, late of Charles-town townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, *Do hereby give Notice* to the creditors of the ſaid defendant, to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 9th day of March next, at the houſe of Iſaac Griffith, in Tredyffrin townſhip, at ten o'clock, A. M. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid defendant are hereby required to give their attendance, at the time and place aforeſaid; in order that the debts and credits of the ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of the ſame, as the law directs.

SAMUEL HAVARD,
JOHN DAVIS,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } *Auditors.*

Cheſter county, 26th January, 1789. ‡

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 26th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, in the townſhip of Stow creek, an indented ſervant man, named *Thomas Wetherby*, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, down look, wide mouth, teeth much gone before, doth not appear to be a great wit, but is very ready to tell a lye; had on when he went away an old felt hat, brown coating outſide jacket, made ſailor faſhion, lined with home-ſpun tow cloth, wooden buttons, old under jacket, of thick cloth, old buck-ſkin breeches, mouſe coloured ſtockings, good pair of ſhoes, ſlit in the inſtep, a pair of ſmall rimmed copper buckles, but it is likely he will change his name and dreſs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOHN WOOD.

February 2, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 11.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IN purſuance of the act of Aſſembly, paſſed the fourth day of October laſt, Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzſimons, Thomas Scott, Peter Muhlenberg, and Daniel Heiſter, have been duly elected to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States; and Edward Hand, George Gibſon, John Arndt, Collinſon Read, Lawrence Keene, James Wilſon, James O'Hara, David Grier, Samuel Potts, and Alexander Graydon, have been duly choſen as electors, in behalf of this ſtate, to ballot for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

No ſpecific fund has been aſſigned by law, for payment of the allowances granted to diſabled penſioners.-----The Treaſurer has hitherto ſatisfied ſuch claims out of the unappropriated funds of the ſtate, but the immediate charges againſt thoſe funds have of late ſo greatly accumulated, that it is found improper to continue the additional payments to the penſioners; more eſpecially as a diminution of the ſaid funds will neceſſarily be produced by the operation of the new government. If, therefore, it is intended, that the allowances to the corps of invalids and to other penſioners of the ſtate ſhall be continued, it will be neceſſary to make proviſion by law for thoſe purpoſes.

The difficulties which frequently occur from the confuſed ſtate of our laws render, in our opinion, a reviſion and arrangement of the acts of General Aſſembly highly proper.---Alterations are often made by acts, whoſe titles bear no relation to the act which is altered. Some acts have become obſolete, from the change or ceſſation of their objects, and many have expired by their own limitations,----while the conſtant multiplication of ſupplements has greatly increaſed the ſize and perplexity of our code of laws. We are therefore of opinion, that the appointment of a perſon of competent legal talents to digeſt and arrange them into a regular and conciſe ſyſtem will be of public utility.

We are informed that many induſtrious inhabitants, who are conſcienciouſly oppoſed to the teſt law, and who conſider it as creating an invidious and improper diſtinction between citizen and citizen, have left the ſtate, and that many others of the ſame opinion are preparing to follow them. While our neighbours are giving every encouragement to ſettlers within their boundaries, the legiſlature of Pennſylvania will no doubt endeavour to remove cauſes of uneaſineſs on the part of her citizens, ſo far, at leaſt, as is conſiſtent with the ſecurity and reputation of the ſtate.

As the act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act for the facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thouſand ſeven-hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the ſtate, by the ſpeedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independency, will expire on the tenth day of April next, we recommend the extenſion of that law in the preſent ſeſſion; and ſubmit to the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, the expediency of limitting the time for receiving in the Land-Office certificates which have not been given for original debts of the ſtate.

The improvement of the public roads being under the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, the late purchaſe of land on the ſouth ſide of Lake Erie will naturally call their attention to that quarter. A communication between Preſque-Iſle (which is included in that purchaſe) and the city of Philadelphia, will, in our opinion, prove of the greateſt utility to the public. That communication may be the beſt effected by joining the heads of the weſt branch of Suſquehanna with the ſources of the Allegeny river, between which, it is ſaid, there is a ſhort portage. The moſt convenient portage from the Suſquehanna to the Schuylkill has been thought by perſons of credit and information to be between the Swetara and Tulpehoccon.

We are informed that the river Delaware, at a very moderate expence, may be made navigable to the northern extremity of Pennſylvania, by which means an extenſive country, at this time containing many valuable ſettlements, and hitherto of little uſe to the ſtate, will be brought to communicate with the capital, and afford a conſiderable ſupply of thoſe articles which form the principal ſtaples of Pennſylvania.

Several petitions for the continuation of Frankſtown road to Philadelphia, by the way of Sunbury and Reading, are herewith tranſmitted. Many reſpectable citizens wiſh for a continuation of the ſame road by Huntingdon, and down Juniata; Council are of opinion, that the roads propoſed would be beneficial to the public.

The navigation of the Lehigh, and the roads leading from thence to Neſcopeck and Wyoming, on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, are alſo objects of conſiderable conſequence to the trade of the ſtate.

A letter from his Excellency Beverly Randolph, Eſq; incloſing a letter from the Speaker of the Senate and General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Virginia, with a copy of the application agreed to by the General Aſſembly, to be made to the Congreſs of the United States. A letter from Henry Knox, Eſq; ſecretary at war, with the act of Congreſs of the 12th of Auguſt laſt, to which it refers. The petition of Ebenezer Frothingham, in behalf of himſelf and other officers. A repreſentation from the auctioneers of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, relative to a dimunition of a branch of the public revenue. The report of a committee of Council, appointed to viſit the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia. A letter from Thomas Scott, Eſq; lately elected a repreſentative of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, containing his reſignation. And the Comptroller-General's report of the annual expence of the corps of invalids, excluſive of their penſions, with an eſtimate of the expence of performing the ſervices required of that corps by watchmen, under the direction of the city wardens, are herewith tranſmitted. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Council-Chamber, Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1789.

On Wedneſday laſt the Electors for this ſtate met at Reading, to vote for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, when ten votes were given for his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; and eight for the Honorable JOHN ADAMS, Eſq;

In Pennſylvania and in Maſſachuſetts, ſays a correſpondent, Antifederaliſm proceeds chiefly from *ignorance*; but in Virginia it originates in *debt* and *vice*. Hence, in the former ſtates, it prevails only in frontier counties, which are remote from the means of information; but in the latter ſtate, it prevails unfortunately among men of education and abilities. The conduct of theſe men, in the controverſy reſpecting the government, gives too much reaſon to ſuſpect their patriotiſm in their early oppoſition to Great-Britain in the late war.

On Friday laſt a Petition from upwards of 2000 reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, was preſented to the General Aſſembly, praying a repeal of any law, or part of a law, which prohibits the exhibition of Dramatic Entertainments. The preſentation of this Petition was attended by a committee of citizens, conſiſting of General Stewart, Dr. Baſs, Dr. Redman, Major Moore, John Barclay, William Temple Franklin, Jacob Barge, and John Weſt, Eſquires. We are ſorry to add, that a Petition, reſpectful in its terms, and ſupported by ſo numerous a liſt of citizens, ſhould be ſtopped in its progreſs to a committee by a majority of two members: particularly as the oppoſition to this meaſure in the houſe ariſes entirely from perſons too remote to be affected by its adoption. It muſt, indeed, be painful to every well wiſher of this country, to obſerve a diſpoſition in one part of the community, ſo oppoſite to the wiſhes of another---a diſpoſition which is equally inexcuſable, whether it proceeds from caprice, or party.

We are requeſted to inform the Public, that the Honorable Jeremiah Eldridge, Eſq; declines being elected a Repreſentative for the ſtate of New-Jerſey in Congreſs.

On the 4th of November arrived at Savanna-la-Mar the ſhip Mavinhe, Richard Keeſe, maſter, from New-York, which he left the 5th of October, and met with a gale of wind off the coaſt, which obilged him to throw part of his lumber overboard, hencoops, &c.

Captain Kean, of the brig Revolution, arrived here from Batavia, left at that place the brig Eleonora, Metcalf, of New-York, all well.

Captain Sims, of the brig Edward, arrived at New-York, from Briſtol, on the 30th of November, in lat. 49, 34: long. 6, 39, weſt, off Cape Clear, ſaw a ſhip that had loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit, all her topmaſts and rudder. She had yellow ſides and quarter gallery, copper bottom, and was pierced for guns; ſhe was then ſtanding for Ireland. The above ſhip is ſuppoſed to be the November Britiſh Packet, from New-York.

At a ſpecial commencement held in the Univerſity, on Tueſday laſt, GEORGE BUCHANAN, of Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland, M. B. was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Phyſic.

LONDON, December 5---9.

HOUSE of LORDS, *December* 4.

The Chancellor came to the Houſe at four o'clock, and riſing in his place on the wool-ſack, informed their Lordſhips, that, in conformity to their directions, a ſummons had been ſent to every Peer diſtinctly. Apologies were then admitted, for ſuch as through illneſs or other unavoidable cauſes were abſent.

The Lord Preſident (Lord Camden) then briefly ſtated, that on the laſt meeting of the Houſe he had moved an adjournment, under the flattering hope, that before the preſent period his Majeſty might be ſufficiently recovered to come down himſelf, and open the ſeſſion in a regular manner. That his Majeſty having, however, remained for near ſeven weeks in the ſame lamentable condition, the Privy Council had judged it expedient to meet and examine the phyſicians attending, as to the nature of his Majeſty's complaint, a copy of which examination he begged leave to ſubmit to their Lordſhips. He then moved, that the ſame be read by the Clerk, which was agreed to.

When the examination before the privy council had been read, Lord Camden moved that it be taken into conſideration on Monday; to which day the houſe adjourned.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

This day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their adjournment from the twentieth of laſt month.

Public anxiety had been wound up to ſuch a pitch, that the avenues to the houſe were crouded at a very early hour.

It was with extreme difficulty that the conſtables could keep open a free paſſage for the members, who, as well on account of the call of the houſe, that ſtood as the only order of the day, as of the important buſineſs, which it was imagined would have been taken into conſideration immediately after it, attended in greater numbers than perhaps ever were ſeen at one time in St. Stephen's Chapel, there being 470 members preſent.

According to the rules of the Houſe, no ſtranger can be admitted into the gallery on a day when the members are to be called over, until the order for the call has been fulfilled or adjourned. This circumſtance prevented our admiſſion, and deprived us of the means of gratifying the eager curioſity of our readers by a full and accurate account of what paſſed in the houſe on this great occaſion. We were therefore under the neceſſity of applying to ſome members for information, who were ſo obliging as to furniſh us with the following particulars:

About four o'clock the Speaker having taken the chair,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented to the Houſe a report of the examination of the King's phyſicians taken yeſterday upon oath, by his Privy Council, relative to the ſtate of his Majeſty's health.

This report was, by order, immediately read at the table by the Clerk, and was in ſubſtance as follows:

Dr. Warren's opinion, as deduced from the queſtions put to him by the Privy Council, was, that his Majeſty was at preſent incapable of attending to public buſineſs; that there was great probability that his Majeſty would in time be able to reſume his ſhare in the government of the country; but that he could not ſay when ſuch an event was to be expected. His opinion was founded on perſonal experience, and conſultation with other phyſicians.

Sir George Baker, Sir Lucas Pepys, and Dr. Reynolds, were ſeverally of the ſame opinion.

Dr. Addington was ſtill more ſanguine in his hopes of his Majeſty's recovery, as he had ſeldom or never known caſes attended by ſuch ſymptoms, as he had diſcovered in his Majeſty, fail of a happy termination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the ſaid report be taken into conſideration on Monday next. At the ſame time he gave notice, that on that day he would move that a committee ſhould be appointed, to ſearch for precedents in any degree applicable to the preſent melancholy ſtate of public affairs, and report them to the Houſe.

The awful magnitude, he ſaid, of the preſent criſis called for the moſt ſerious deliberation, and the Houſe could not, in his opinion, proceed with too much ſolemnity, or be too cautious in its determination, in a buſineſs of ſuch a moment as was that which muſt ſhortly be brought before them.

The queſtion was then put on the motion, and it was agreed *nem. con.* that the report ſhould be taken into conſideration on Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved, that the order of the day for calling over the Houſe on this day ſhould be diſcharged, and a new order made for calling it over on Thurſday next. This motion paſſed without any oppoſition.

He then moved that the Houſe would, at its riſing, adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Viner took this opportunity to make a ſhort remark upon the report that had been delivered in by Mr. Pitt. He ſincerely lamented the melancholy occaſion that had made it neceſſary; and he believed every man in the country was truly concerned at the cauſe of it. Having premiſed this obſervation, he ſaid that a report taken by the Privy Council was undoubtedly entitled to great weight; but he doubted whether it ſuited the dignity of Parliament, that ſuch a report ſhould be made the ground-work of a parliamentary proceeding. He queſtioned whether that houſe could, or ought to take the report of the Council as the guide of its conduct; he was rather inclined to think that it ought to order the attendance of his Majeſty's phyſicians, and hear them examined at the bar, before any final meaſure ſhould be propoſed or adopted. This, however, he ſaid, he threw out only as his private opinion; the Houſe would judge for itſelf.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that nothing could be farther from his intention, than to preclude any meaſure which the Houſe might in its wiſdom think it neceſſary to adopt, for the purpoſe of procuring the moſt ample information: He was of opinion, however, that when gentlemen would conſider the delicacy of the ſubject, and the dignity of the great perſonage to whoſe ſtate of health the report referred, they would think with him that the mode purſued by the Privy Council was preciſely *that*, which ought to have been adopted, and which Parliament might, without ſuffering the leaſt infringement of its dignity, purſue. Gentlemen would alſo obſerve, that the examination of the phyſicians, by the Privy Council, had been taken upon oath, which could not be the caſe if they were to be examined at the bar of the Houſe, as the Houſe of Commons had not power to adminiſter an oath to a witneſs.

Mr. Fox expreſſed his entire acquieſcence in the approbation of the ſteps that had been taken in the melancholy buſineſs; he, however, had his doubts, as well as the Honorable Member who ſpoke laſt but one, whether gentlemen ought in duty to reſt ſatisfied without the perſonal examination of thoſe phyſicians, on whoſe teſtimony they were to found conſequences of the utmoſt importance. They would, no doubt, all feel it neceſſary to act with every poſſible delicacy in the courſe of their proceedings; but at the ſame time, if delicacy and their duty ſhould happen to claſh, the one ought not to be ſacrificed to the other.

The queſtion was at laſt put, and carried *nem. con.*

After the motion had been thus diſpoſed of, the Speaker expreſſed his doubts, whether, during the inefficacy of one branch of the legiſlature, he was competent to iſſue writs for filling up the vacancies that ſhould happen in the repreſentation of the people in that Houſe.

It was the preſent vacancy in the Borough of Colcheſter, occaſioned by the death of Sir Edmund Affleck, that firſt ſuggeſted to him the grounds of thoſe doubts.

Mr. Pitt was decided in opinion, that though no act could take place which required the joint concurrence of the different branches of the legiſlature, yet each of them in its ſeparate capacity was fully competent to the exerciſe of thoſe powers which concerned its own orders and juriſdiction.

A motion was at laſt made, that this Houſe do *now* adjourn; it paſſed without oppoſition, and put an end to the converſation.

SERVANTS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that there are now in the Houſe of Employment, a number of Men and Women, whom the Overſeers of the Poor are authorized to bind out for their expences for a term not exceeding three years. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing ſuch Servants, may apply to JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward of ſaid Houſe, who will ſhew them, and make known the terms.

February 3, 1789.

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 16th of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. George Eghart, in Whitemarſh townſhip, one fifth of one meſſuage or tenement, and 150 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Dublin townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Reiffe and others. Taken in execution as the property of Adam Ulrik, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 17th of February next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the houſe of Mr. Stephen Merſhon, in Jenkintown, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of 200 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Robert Robeſon, Joſeph Boutcher and others, (this plantation is looked upon as the beſt in the county of Montgomery.) Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boutcher, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, January 31, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 18th of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of William Rex, in Gwynedth townſhip, a certain tract of 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Gwynedth townſhip as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Philip Hurſt and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Rex, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 20th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Llewellin Joe Taylor, in Lower Merion townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 25 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Reazer and others. Taken in execution as the property of Llewellin Joe Taylor, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 21ſt of February inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 100 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Amos Sturgis and others. Taken in execution as the property of Griffith Powell, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 23d of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. John Wentz, junior, in Whitpain townſhip, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 50 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Greenawalt and others, ſituate in Whitpaine townſhip. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Biſping, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 24th of February inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the widow Gerhart, in Upper Salford townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 170 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Salford townſhip, bounded by lands of Iſaac Bergy, Henry Foorman and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Gerhart, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 25th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, in Summany town, two certain meſſuages, plantation or tract of land, containing 139 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Marlborough townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Sell and others. Taken in execution as the property of Conrad Zimmerman, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 26th of February inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ------- Figele, in Douglaſs townſhip, a certain meſſuage, plantation or tract of land, containing 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Francis Swaine, Ludwig Bickle and others. Taken in execution as the property of George Gilbert, and to be ſold, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

For Sale by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the Year of our Lord 1789.

TAVERN.

THAT old and commodious INN at the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, at the ſign of the *Fœderal Convention*, formerly known by that of the Croſs Keys and Anvil, lately repaired and fitted up, with the LOT and STABLES belonging, to be LET. Alſo ſome adjacent vacant LOTS to be leaſed on ground-rent, or for a term of years. Apply at the ſtore of the ſubſcribers.---Where an APPRENTICE is wanted.

Jan. 30. WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 17 feet, and in length or depth 102 feet or thereabouts; bounded on the eaſt by ground of , on the weſt by ground of Joſeph Few, on the ſouth by ground of Leham, and on the north by Spruce-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a grond-rent of 20l. per annum, and is a good ſtand for a ſtore, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Benjamin Town (Copperſmith) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the houſe of ----- Davis, Inn-holder, at the ſign of the Wheat Sheaf, on the Briſtol road, on Friday, the 13th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, a certain frame meſſuage, a barn, and tract or piece of land, containing about 12 acres, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county; bounded by lands of John Connely, Sarah Vandergrift, and by the Briſtol road, about 8 miles from the city: Taken in execuion, and to be ſold as the property of David Derickſon, by JAMES ASH, Shrriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Andrew Yateman, Thomas Wiley and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Caleb Wiley, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 14th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Aſhton, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Vaughan, Richard Dutton, jun. and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Walters, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

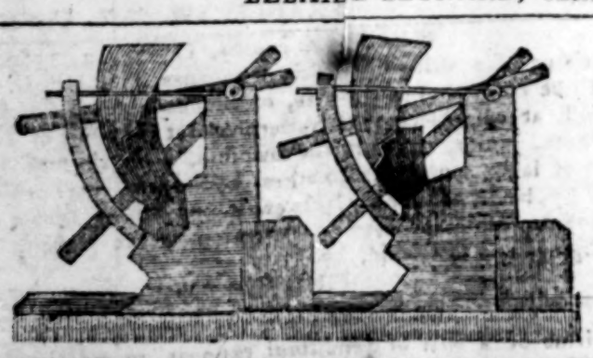
BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, on the north branch of Brandywine creek, containing 532 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Jonathan Wynn, William Branſon, William Brown and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate late of Richard Robinſon, and wife, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 22, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, containing 63 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Garrett, and lands late of James Parker and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of James Parker, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, January 19, 1789.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, and alſo a writ of Venditioni Exponas, iſſued out of the Court of Common-pleas for Cheſter county, both to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Samuel Mackelduff, Andrew Barr and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of Robert Darlington, now John Strong, and to be ſold, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.



THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public that his FULLING-MILL and works, at Cole's-town, near Haddonfield, are in good order, and a ſufficient number of workmen provided for carrying on the fulling buſineſs in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favors gratefully acknowledged, by WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths, worſteds, &c. will be taken in at Samuel Kenard's, Eſquire, and John Branſon's, weaver, in Haddonfield; at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's-town, and at John Negus's, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dreſſed by the ſubſcriber, who propoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe. §

ALL perſons, who are indebted to CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, of the city of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, are deſired to make immediate payment to ANTHONY MORRIS, Attorney for the Aſſignees.

Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philad. Jan. 6, 1789.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH FOX, Eſquire, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to apply for payment on or before the firſt of March next, to GEORGE FOX, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

January 28, 1789. c. t. 1 M.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the *Coffee-Houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of the following property, belonging to the eſtate of JOSEPH DEANE; and continued from day to day until the whole be ſold.

No. 1. A Two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, on the banks of the river Schuylkill, 30 feet front, by 18 feet deep, has two rooms on a floor, compleatly finiſhed, with an elegant floored piazza, 30 by 14 feet. The lot on which it ſtands is 72 feet on Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and extending about 350 feet to low-water mark of the river; ſituate between Race and Vine-ſtreets, and between the middle and upper ferries; commanding a beautiful proſpect of the river for a conſiderable diſtance. A part of this lot is laid out in a garden, in which there are ſome fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence; the remainder is in meadow ground, and encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence.

2. A lot on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet, and oppoſite to the above, containing 108 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 264 feet, with the ſame front on Front-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, in which there are ſundry fruit trees, and encloſed with a board fence. There are on this lot a frame tenement, ſtable and chaiſe houſe.

3. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe on Germantown Main-ſtreet, a little above the ſix mile ſtone; has two rooms on a floor, garret, kitchen, and a work-ſhop under the houſe. Adjoining is a one-ſtory building, that has been occupied as a ſtore; back of which are a kitchen, two rooms, a chaiſe-houſe and ſtable; in the cellar there is a ſpring of good water, and a pump in the yard. The lot is four perches and 21 links on the Main-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extends back 42 perches and an half. There are two gardens, a ſmall orchard, and a piece of good meadow---ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 11 16ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and to a widow's dower of 7l. a year until her death.

4. A plantation and tract of land, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 56 acres, of which there are about ſix acres of meadow, and as much of woodland. On the premiſes there is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, 40 by 20 feet, lately finiſhed, with two rooms on a floor; ſituate on the banks of the river Schuylkill, five miles from this city, and between the ſeats of John Penn and Richard Peters, Eſquires. This place commands a beautiful proſpect of the river, and has a valuable ſtone quarry convenient to the landing---ſubject to a ground-rent of 7 and 4 10ths buſhels of wheat per annum, and alſo to one fourth part of the annual income.

5. A plantation and tract of land in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 136 acres, of which there are about 7 or 8 acres of meadow, and about 60 acres of woodland. On the premiſes there is a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling, with two rooms on a floor, and a large new log barn; ſituate about 17 miles from this city, two from Norriſtown, and very convenient to ſeveral lime kilns.

6. A plantation and tract of land, in Hartford townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 101 acres, of which there is a large proportion of meadow, watered by a ſtream running through it. On the premiſes there are a log dwelling houſe and barn; diſtant about 25 miles from this city, and ſubject to a ground-rent of 5 and 7 tenths buſhels of wheat per annum.

7. A two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and lot of ground, in the town of Eaſton, Northampton county. The lot is 60 feet front, by 200 feet deep, encloſed with a boarded fence.

8. A tract of patented land, in late Bedford now Huntingdon county, containing 414 acres and an half, of which there are ſaid to be 150 acres cleared, a log dwelling houſe, ſpring houſe and barn; ſituate on the waters of Aughwick creek, in Clark's valley; has been on an improving leaſe for 10 years paſt.

9. Twenty-ſix tracts of patented land in late Weſtmoreland now Allegany county; ſituate about ſeven miles from the town of Pittſburg, one from the river Ohio, and oppoſite to Montour's, now General William Irwin's iſland, viz.

No. 104. *containing* 216 *acres and* 56 *perches with allowance.*

105.	206	20
106.	331	96
107.	349	80
110.	349	80
112.	349	80
113.	331	96
114.	237	8
119.	250	
120.	250	
121.	237	80
122.	237	80
123.	250	
124.	250	
125.	250	
126.	250	
127.	250	
128.	250	
129.	237	80
130.	237	80
131.	250	
132.	250	
191.	206	58
192.	206	58
195.	206	58
196.	206	58

10. 13666⅔ acres of patented land in Fayette county, Virginia; ſituate on a branch of the Kentucke river; was ſurveyed the 4th of May, 1784, in purſuance of ſundry land office treaſury warrants, iſſued the 28th of February, 1784.

11. A tract of land in Northampton county, containing 301 acres, was ſurveyed on a location, No. and dated the . The greateſt part of this land is ſaid to be a fine bottom, and will produce 200 acres of meadow ground.

12. A three ſtory brick houſe and lot on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and the third above Spruce-ſtreet; containing 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and extending in depth 111 feet, with the ſame front on Dock-ſtreet; on which front there is a new two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 18 feet by 40 in depth. Both houſes are in tenantable repair, and now rent at £67 10 per annum; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of £12 and 24½ buſhels of wheat.

13. A two ſtory frame dwelling houſe and ſquare of ground; containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreet, and 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet; the whole laid out in a garden, with ſome excellent fruit trees; a pump with a well of good water near the door.

14. A lot of ground, containing 396 feet from Schuylkill Third to Fourth-ſtreets, and 187 feet from Cheſnut towards Market-ſtreet; on which there are two brick-kilns, ſheds, &c. in compleat order for making of bricks.

15. Three lots of ground on the north weſt corner of Fourth and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 18 feet each on Fourth-ſtreet, by 92 feet deep.

16. One lot, corner of Spruce, Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 feet on Spruce-ſtreet, and 100 feet on Eighth-ſtreet, to a 20 feet alley.

17. Five lots ditto, adjoining on Spruce-ſtreet, between Delaware Eighth-ſtreet and Blackberry alley, and oppoſite to the Hoſpital wall, containing 20 and 19 front feet, each, by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet alley.

18. Four lots ditto, on Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 20 feet front each, and extending 197, with the ſame front on Blackberry alley.

19. Fifty-ſix lotts ditto, containing 370 feet from Locuſt to Walnut-ſtreet, and 396 feet from Delaware Twelfth to Thirteenth-ſtreet, the moſt of which has two fronts.

20. Fifty-ſix lots ditto, containing 282 feet from Pine to Lombard-ſtreet, and 528 feet from Delaware Thirteenth-ſtreet to Broad-ſtreet, all of which have two fronts.

21. Twenty lots ditto, containing 62 feet from Race to Vine-ſtreets and 247½ feet between Schuylkill Second and Third-ſtreets. This is all high even ground, and commands a view of the river Schuylkill.

The following GROUND RENTS,

22. Iſſuing out of a lot of ground on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, containing 31 feet front, and 92 feet deep, on which there are two frame buildings---Granted to Godfrey Hoffman, at £19 7 6 per annum.

23. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 20 feet front by 92 feet deep, on which there is a frame workſhop---Granted to William M'Dowell, carpenter, at £9 per annum.

24. One lot ditto, adjoining the above to the northward, 18 feet front by 92 feet deep---Granted to James Morris, at £8 2 per annum.

25. One lot ditto, on Delawere Eighth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Locuſt-ſtreets, containing 32 feet front, by 197 feet deep to Blackberry alley, on which there are two frame tenements---Granted to Thomas Shields, at £12.

26. One lot ditto, on the north eaſt corner of Locuſt and Ninth-ſtreets, 29 feet on Locuſt-ſtreet, and 46 feet on Ninth-ſtreet, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to William Shepherd, at £5 8 9 per annum.

27. One lot ditto, adjoining the above on Ninth-ſtreet, forty-ſix feet front, and 29 feet deep, on which there is a frame tenement---Granted to Richard Rice, at £5 8 9 per annum.

Plans of the foregoing property will be exhibited, and attendance given at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN WHARTON,
JEREMIAH WARDER and } Aſſignees.
ROBERT RALSTON,

Philadelphia, December 31, 1788.

The American Razor-ſtrop.

This Strop is made by the ſubſcriber, living in Darby, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about eight miles from Philadelphia.

SAID Strops are ſuperior to thoſe imported, each having four ſides, and each ſide of a different quality, and therefore muſt have greater variety of temper than the imported, which in general have but two. By whetting agreeably to directions given with each, one will keep a razor in good order for many years without grinding, and anſwers well for pen-knives.

I have had for trial, the whetting of ſeveral razors which were too thick to be ſhaved with comfortably, even after being whetted on an imported ſtrop or good hone, and have with one of theſe ſtrops only made them cut well in a few minutes: The truth of all which can be teſtified by ſeveral reputable perſons who have proved them for themſelves; but it is preſumed, that no ſuch teſtimonies can be ſo acceptable to the *ingenious* as a good ſtrop for his RAZOR. ZACHARIAH JESS.

N. B. Good allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

The Partnerſhip of SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *Fothergill's Head*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets,

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Storekeepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

January 16, 1789.

Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, Jan. 5, 1789.

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE GAOL in the night of the ſecond inſtant, a certain man, committed for horſe-ſtealing, by the name of *William Johnſon*, but it is ſuppoſed his real name is James Sutton, and that he has lately eſcaped from the wheelbarrow in Philadelphia, as his hair is cut remarkably ſhort. He appears to be a middle aged man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, ſhort black hair, has been uſed to the water, and is fond of talking about veſſels; had on an old felt hat painted white on the top of the crown, a blue ſailor's jacket, the ſleeves of which are covered with white canvas, old black ſattin veſt, a check linen ſhirt, white linen trowſers, and grey woolen ſtockings.

Alſo a Spaniſh Negroe man, named *John* or *Juan Franciſco*, committed about five months ago as a run-away from on board a Spaniſh veſſel then lying in Delaware bay, a ſhort thick but well built fellow, very black and pock-marked, can ſpeak but very little Engliſh; had on a round ſailor's hat, covered with black oil-cloth, an old grey coatee with yellow carved metal buttons, old white ſhirt, white woolen trowſers with a blue ſtripe round each leg near the bottom, blue home-made woolen ſtockings and old ſhoes; but it is probable they will change dreſs with each other.

It is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York, in order to get on board ſome veſſel; and as two horſes were ſtolen in the neighbourhod the ſame night, it is alſo ſuppoſed they were taken by theſe fellows. The above reward will be paid to whoever takes them up and ſecures them in gaol, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, or THREE POUNDS for either.

† JOSEPH BUCK, Sheriff.

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